UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,	
)	
Plaintiff,)	Case No.: 2:16-cv-00286-GMN-GWF
vs.	
)	AMENDED ORDER
SOLERA AT STALLION MOUNTAIN UNIT)	
OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, et al.,	
OWINDRO ROSSOCIATION, et al.,	
D-f 1 ()	
Defendants.	

On August 17, 2017, the Court granted summary judgment to Plaintiff Bank of America, N.A., ("Plaintiff") because, under *Bourne Valley Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 832 F.3d 1154 (9th Cir. 2016), the Solera at Stallion Mountain Unit Owners' Association ("HOA") "foreclosed under a facially unconstitutional notice scheme" and therefore the "foreclosure cannot have extinguished" Plaintiff's deed of trust on the property. (Order 6:11–13, ECF No. 50). The Ninth Circuit has since held, however, that Nevada's homeowner's association foreclosure scheme is not facially unconstitutional because the decision in *Bourne Valley* was based on a construction of Nevada law that the Nevada Supreme Court has since made clear was incorrect. *See Bank of Am., N.A. v. Arlington W. Twilight Homeowners Ass'n*, 920 F.3d 620, 624 (9th Cir. 2019) (recognizing that *Bourne Valley* "no longer controls the analysis" in light of *SFR Investments Pool1, LLC v. Bank of New York Mellon*, 422 P.3d 1248 (Nev. 2018)). Moreover, for orders from this district that relied on *Bourne Valley Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 832 F.3d 1154 (9th Cir. 2016), and were thereafter appealed, the Ninth Circuit recently began reversing and remanding such orders in light of *Bank of Am., N.A. v. Arlington W. Twilight Homeowners Ass'n*, 920 F.3d 620, 624 (9th Cir. 2019). *See, e.g., U.S. Bank, N.A, v.*

over those aspects of the case involved in the appeal"); Mendia v. Garcia, 874 F.3d 1118, 1121 (9th Cir. 2017)

(remanding to district court to permit reconsideration of the judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 62.1 and Fed.

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R. App. P. 12.1).